LYN AND NEW JERSEY CLUBS.

PEOPLE'S OPINIONS.

SUBJECTS FRANKLY DISCUSSED. Notes on the Boer War.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not know if V. Gribayedoff was with the British forces during the Boer unpleasantness of 1880, I was. He complains of inaccuracies marring my account of incidents in the fight for the independence of the South Africa republic, and calls attention to the absence of any mention of the engagement at Ingogo River preceding the attack on and capture of Majuba Hill. It would have been impossible in the brief space occupied to recount every meeting of the hostile forces during a campaign that lasted several months. As a matter of fact the British occupled the position at Skene's Hoogtje, a trading station at the Ingogo River, for more than two weeks of hostilities, and during that time exchanges of shots were events of at least daily occurrence. As to the number of Boers engaged, the story read that at the first engagement, when the men and women of Col. Anstruther's esmmand were butchered at Broncker's Sprült,

cemmand were butchered at Broncker's Sprült,
"It was said that 3,000 Boers composed the ambuscade." I was a prisoner in the Boer camp
above Lang's Nek, and of my own knowledge
can say that more than 1,500 Boers were with
the main laager there. I should judge that at
least half as many more were patrolling and
posted along the frontier line.

I was not at Majuba and do not know the
exact number who stormed the hill, but I can
easily believe that at close quarters the Boers
used the butts of their rifles instead of shooting.
The soldiers had exhausted their ammunition
very carly in the affray. The English casualties, 87 killed and nearly 250 wounded. I believe
may be taken as satisfactory evidence that some
one on the Boer'side did some abooting.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 15.

HARRIE DAVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir. V. Gribayotloff says that 100 British held the summit of Majuba against the Boers, and calls for the testimony of participants to prove it. Well; those who were on the Doer side may tell a different sale, but one on the British side told me that they (the British) numbered loss than 400 men, also that they were tired out with the pre-vious night's march, for they were mostly young fellows, and that they were no match physically for the

lows, and that they were no match physically for the Boers, who numbered at least 200. As far as I can recollect, this agrees with the statement of newspaper men published at the time. As V. G. redarks, it was certainly a bitter pill for Britishers to swallow, the more so as we are more necessioned to administering bitter pills than swallowing them. We are so a supplied to the state of the st

few years on the frontier and it would become equally officient.

Dr. Jameson's raid has just proved that the Britisher, if needlimated and a goost marksmap—in a word put under equal conditions with the liner—is far more than a match for him. According to conservative estimates the Boers opposed to Jameson outnumbered the British six to one, and occupied a strong position when the small band of British attacked, and come near defeating them notwithstanding the tremendous odds against them. The result of this raid will only matters out their rather than otherwise, as the word "Majuba" was accessored for the Britisher in Africa to hear, but he is satisfied now that, given equal conditions, he is more than a match for the Beer.

R. Transk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a Scottish-born subject of her Britannic Majesty I have taken great interest in THE SUN's cordial and continual invitations to our Canadian neighbors to come under the folds of the starry flag. On the question of a Yankee invasion of Canada I asked the opinion of a friend of mine in Ontario, born and bred within about fifty miles of the American border. I beg leave to quote his reply:

You asked my opinion about the war talk. Well, the fact is that we Canadians paid very little attention to the squabble. We have become so much accustomed to that quadrennialelection wind on your side that we pay little attention to it. You may have got the idea from certain American newspapers and windy politicians that it would be a matter of small moment for the Americans to invade and conquer us. Let me assure you we feel no danger, We are actually invincible wide 1819-13-14-14 by the Americans. We are in a better condition to defend ourselves against the United States, as she is now, than we were against her as she was then. I suppose you noticed that our 'Hielan' regiment sent word to Salisbury to lose no sleep over Canada. We can repeat Lundy's Parm if necessary. Our sons are just as loyal to Britain as ever, and our Quebecs and Halifaxes just as impregnable. We can still find among us the 'Brocks,' the 'Wolfes,' the 'Amhersis,' &c., to lead us, and we are just as able to follow them to victory as we were in the days of our infuncy. Americans may now see in the attitude of Great Hritain toward Germany, one of the world's greatest powers, how kindly she felt disposed to deal with them on the Venezuelan wells said I stanch Canadian'; say I. election wind on your side that we pay little at-Question."
Well said! stanch Canadiap! say I.
HOBOKEN, Jan. 12. BRITANNIC CUSS.

the Sensational Politician.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Sunday ovening the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, in a sermon preached to students and college men, attempted to ineculate the student minds before bim with a victous form of intellectual vaccine. He began by deprecating the very purpose for which these young men are brought together, by saying that the colleges made a mistake in paying so much attention to intellectual training. He went on to "Conclusions must be reached by cold calculations before they are believed. Emotion is banished. Exuberance is to bad edor. We must intellectually construe every thought." And pray, why not? Is not this the aim of all education? "We must have heart. Heart and not brain is the real secret of human power. human progress. This is true of morality as

It is hardly worth while to analyze such fustian as this to show its falsity and its harmfulness. But this passionate preacher goes on to show the fallacy of his own methods when be proceeds to this absolutely ludicrous statement:
"The same thing holds in theology. The work of St. Paul was all done at a high temperature. His sentences were passionate. If he came to earth to-day his friends, no doubt, would tell him to cool down." Why St. Paul, who of all the New Testament writers is the most careful. the most logical, is chosen for such a sories of utterly false statements, I cannot I can only conclude that the preacher was phoosing the most absurd illustration at his command in order to appease his own conscience, saying to himself: If these young gen-

command in order to appease his own conscience, saying to himself: If these young gentlemen will swallow that, their guilibility permits me to have on, and to wave my arms over any nonsense that my own self-praised passion may dictate.

But the utterances of this proud man must not be allowed to pass without comment from those of more humble and more sober minds. This prayer for passion, for heat, for untrained enthusiasm made in the hearing of succeptible students of divinity might possibly do harm. Let no young man who is about to make his dist gambols in the field of homiseics suppose that to coax and to nurse a style of passionate promulgation of untruths is the best way to sorve either God or men.

We are face to face in this our land with grave questions, questions needing cool heads, trained and controlled enthusissem, and much patient investigation. It is all very well to crypence, when there is no precess to demand reform here, and reform there, before the meromethanical routine of reform has been discussed thoroughly; to shout this is bed, and that is an evil, with no offered a remedy such as this honery old world has been socking for centuries. I may not dear, with the example of this proud and passionate presence of pages minate furtilities brings with it a certain researd. But let not the theologian of the future fancy for a momential account earnier ance of spigrammatic furtilities brings with it a certain researd. But let not the theologian of the future fancy for a momential account earnier and showes the before he decides that any pulpiteer of to-day is a bigger man than St. Paul, and above all the life him beware of any preacher who advises him to cultivate hear hefore light, exuberance before control, passion, before learning. There are ravors emogh, fool knows, both in and out of the pulby, and they foster discounted and learning is not better than the fore light, exuberance before control, passion, before learning. There are ravors emogh, fool knows, both in and out of the pulby, and they f

of verbodiy.

There is no fear that a race of preachers is boing trained with too much learning too much
self-control, too much that is normal in tempera-

ment. On the other hand, such a speech as that of Sunday night hast is proof positive that men who are of an age and an experience to know better foster in intermedves and in others a "fever," a "passion," a "heat," an "exuberance" which tend to make men believe that the profession of the ministry requires not learning, not self-control, not meckness and patience, and nucle as a rioting of the blood, a frontly utterance, and a prostitution of truth to the turbulent desires of engram.

C.

The Cummings Army Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Army bill recently introduced by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings embodies many reforms and gives one some hopes for the future, but I do not see that it does all that can be hoped toward mak-ing the army a school for officers to command the volunteer forces which we shall be obliged to raise in case of a future war. What needs to be done is to raise the grade of

the enlisted men: in other words, to bring into the army for a limited time the bright young men of the country who are starting in a career. Heretofore a young man leaving school or col-lege, and lacking \$1,000 with which to study law or medicine, has generally spent two or three years in teaching school. That has perhaps given him a little money, and has bene-fited him in no other way. If he could be brought into the army for two or three years it would make a man of him physically, and at the end of his term of enlistment he would be qualified to command a company if not a regiment. The difficulty is how to get the right kind of men into the ranks. Answer: Give him a chance

The difficulty is how to get the right kind of men into the ranks. Answer: Give him a chance to earn \$1,000 or \$1,500 in three years with which to pursue his other plans. The expense would not be great. Make the pay of a first sergeant \$30 a month; of the other sergeant \$40 a month; if the other sergeants \$40 a month; the pay of a corperal \$50 per month. Any ambitious young man would believe himself capable of becoming a corporal in three months, and with economy would have \$1,000 at the end of his term of service.

If he became a sergeant he could have \$1,500. Then you would see men crowding the recruiting offices of whom the country might be proud.

Furthermore: Improve the social status of the non-commissioned officers, who should mess and tent by themselves. If these changes were made, the only matter that could prevent the rush of the bright young men into the army would he a fear of being secially humiliated. They would take the changes of that if an easy way was provided for them to get out of the army in case it proves unbearable. Give every soldler who has a good military record the right to a discharge by sagnificing \$100. Those who availed themselves of that privilege will not have been expensive investments to the country, and will have learned something which will be of use in case of need. By giving the recimental non-commissioned shaft the nay of first sergeants the prizes offered to a recruit are sufficient in number so that he may reasonably expect to obtain one.

grants the prizes offered to a recruit are sufficient in number so that he may reasonably expect to obtain one.

The Effect on the National Guard.—That would be stimulated to a high degree by the men who, leaving the army after three years' service, would, nine times out of ten, soon find places in the uniformed militia. In a very short time the allered insufficiency of the uniformed militia would be a thing of the past. One trouble with the army at present sa milliary school is that the enlisted men are apt to be those who have failed reason.

The who lacks the application is to succeed in civil

ason. One who lacks the qualities to succeed in civil One who lacks the qualities to succeed in civil life will not usually lave the ability to command men. If five or ten thousand of the best young men in the country could be annually led to serve a term in the United States army we should soon have a National Guard able to supply officers to command 100,000 men. Every dollar of additional army expense would be worth a thousand dollars to the country the day war should be declared.

Supposing Blaine, Garfield, Arthur, and the rest of that generation, instead of teaching school for that first \$1,000 had spent three years in the military service, the Bull Run mob would have been a real army, and the weary year of drill which was resulted before McClellan's troops were fit to light would have been apared.

L. A. FULLER.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun of Sunday, Jan. 5, 1896, you gave Admiral Jonett's high estimation of our modern monitors, such as the Miantonamoh, Puritan, &c., saying: "She, the Puritan, is the greatest fight-ing vessel ever built, and she can whip any craft affort in the world to-day. She cannot be sunk, and to hit her is almost out of the question, beand to hit her is almost out of the question, because she sits so low in the water. On that accounts he cannot be seen actually at a distance of two miles, and to strike her with a shot would be as difficult as to hit the edge of a visiting card at fifty races with a pisted bullet." He continues on to show how invulnerable they are, and that with thirty such monitors, in conjunction with our at present meatre coast feedness, we could easily protect our entire coast from attack by England's entire navy.

Admiral Jonett knows what he is talking about. His ideas should be complied with at once. Let's have the thirty or forty or fifty modern monitors of the very best type.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12.

T. G. Thorne.

Maine's Grand Game Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. You did not tell half the story of the profusion of game in the State of Maine in your editorial this morning. If I mistake not, the figures you quote of the number of deer, moose, and caribou killed were those shipped from the stations along the line of the Bangor and Aroostock Raitroad alone.

country of the State, but by no manner of means

does it embrace the whole of it. The figures you give do not include the game killed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railrond, which runs through hundreds of miles of deer country; nor the Maine Central Railroad, which takes the sportsman into the forests of northern Somerset and Franklin counties and the Rangeley lakes; nor the Grand Trunk, which skirts the Oxford county wilderness. Then there is Washington county wilderness. Then there is Washington county wilderness are already at the country wilderness in the confidence of the constant of the control of the country wilderness and the consumed that consumed in the localities I have suggested that consumed in camp and taken home by local hunters, and you'll swell considerably the remarkable figures quoted by you in the paragraph to which I refer.

As you say, whee laws, well enforced, are responsible in great measure for these happy results.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 9. The figures you give do not include the game

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 9.

Academician Smille's Report, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to correct an error in your report of the meeting of the academicians of the National Academy of Design last evening? I did not read d'eroort, as is stated, "in favor of turning in the assets of the academy to the treasury of the Fine Arts Society instead of buying a site for the new building."

As chairman of the Committee on Site, I reported a proposition favoring a cooperative siliance, for business purposes only, with other existing art corporations in this city.

During the discussion, the majority opposed to the proposition made itself so evident that when it was put to a vote the minority let it go by default.

The figures given as majority and minority votes are incorrect. No record, so far as I know, was made of them.

JAMES D. SMILLIE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. ing in the assets of the academy to the treasury

Tule of a Reasoning Cat. THE Epiron of The Sus-tir: In my work in animal psychology many worderful evidences come to me that the lower animals are simply psycho-logically praking smatter men and women. A cleri-cal friend, whose name I withold simply because to have not asked him for the privilege of using it, tells mo that a year ago last summer he spent the season at Pine Bill, in the Catskill Mountains. Being natu-rally rather fond of animals, he paid a good deal of raily rather fond of animals, he paid a good deal of attention to a cat that stopped at the same hotel, lictwoon them there came to be oute a friendship. It was remarked that the cat cared more for him them for anyholdy size. She would leave upon his kneet of layer here to have been taken to have her tack ruthed. She would claimler to his shoulder and rule, as she purred, her velvety side against his cheek. Those who tried to disturb her friendship for him failed. Even when he was not draw that the cheek. Those who tried to disturb her friendship for him failed. Even when he was not draw that the same of a way for the chart. She would fo low him to his room one night theology man found it preceded by the est, with a litter of kittens. Not delay familiar county with ests and kitte he to got know that he might not it disturbed in the course of the hight by such room fellows the elergyman uncorremonically but not uncertain put them out. When he heat met the cat he approached her and made as it he would stroke her head, shie spar at him, not after that would have nothing to do with him. Through weeks he ried to re-setablish the old relations. No, she would not have nothing to do with him. Through weeks he ried to re-setablish owher had subsisted between them was irreparably broke of say that that cat did not think. Passon — Rowsing how preserious the condition for kittens—how many deapers there are for kittens in their environment how liable kittens are to be strowned for instance—she thought that, in his love for case, and in his particular friendship for her, the elergyman would be the one of all her acquaintances, who would be most filely to take an interest in protest and cases for her offspring. When he uncertained with an hers out of his room, she was mortaily offended. Could this have been had she not been a person a conscious, a self-conscious person?

Challes Josian Advan. attention to a cat that stopped at the same hotel,

Should Physicians Advertise ! To THE FORTOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Every reporter

who has ever had an accident to write up has been called upon by his duties to see the physician in the case, and the first biting he discovers is the physician's anxiety to get his name in the paper. This is especially noticeable when the accident happens to any one of sufficient importance to excite general interest among the public. Periaps in the whole history of a reporter's expectative there is no tan instance where

a physician in a reputable case has begged that his name be kept out of print. And why is it so? If the solicator of advertising for the paper should go to this same physician and ask him for his card, he would have a spasm of horror at the proposed sacrliege, for by the mislical code it is sacrliege or something worse to put his card in the public prints and pay for it. There is no question that he realises the value of publicious advertising, but, by some old fashioned moss-back tradition of the profession, to according to the profession of the profession of the second of the profession of the content of the profession of the profession of the content of the profession realize the folly of adhering to the restrictions of this old fashioned theory, but they will not acknowledge it, except among a very few of the bolder ones, and they submit because they thus it is the correct thing to do. No profession is quite an punctilious as the medical profession, and surely none is so little sympathized with in its punctilions of the modern the profession which is the some is so little sympathized with in its punctilions, the profession is quite an punctilions as the medical profession, and surely none is so little sympathized with in its punctilion by its clients. When a man gets sick or but the wants to be curred, and he wants no exercision, alout it. He doesn't stop to inquire whether the healer has moss on, his bares or a two-column advertisement in the newspaper, so long as he can do what is required of him. For this research the common ence and modern methods?

Hard Robbet BORD RIOGRAPHIES.

SOME WORD BIOGRAPHIES.

The History of a Few Verbal Walfs that Iron the Baltimore Sun. Mention has been recently made of the dis puted origin of the word "tectotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To such curious minded persons as like to know the chys, whens, and wherefores of everything, the origin of popular catchwords and figures

of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politi ally, is another which, like "teetotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies, which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political cotorie of the fire company with which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in New York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington in a letter to a friend in 1845, deploring the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the House of Parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances, and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in Wellington's time there were no fire campanies exerting any political influence.

That much overworked word "crank" first gained universal voque in connection with foiltean's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Platt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley, the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old times. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse; it implies a condition of mind verging u, on insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German word "krank." The word "Dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisium, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Italians and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego" diames, a common Spanish name.

Another word of incessant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine compilment "dudine," This may have come to us from the old English word for clothes. "Her dresses were wonderful, her honnets marvelious," in earlier times spelled "dudes." Thackersy writes of one of his characters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her honnets marvelious. Few women could boast such dudes." Thackersy writes of a "bucke of dudes" meaning a baskeful of clothes ready for washing. Its present day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in Pottam's Maguzine. But a famous New York club man, Mr. Herman Oelrichs, claims the vord was born.

The words "Jingo" and "Jingoism," just now at the end of everybedy stongne and pen, are also of disputed derivation. We all know about the English chine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances, and his abilities what they may, can

complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A Jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man scolling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music ball song, with the Jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to light," and its flereest war note was struck in the deciaration that if they had been to make the would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships, and money.

"Join Bull," the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, and now figuring largely in our editorial writing and in cartoons, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot, in one of his satirical sketches religibility in the great Duke of Marborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among the emisent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red-faced old furmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but withal an honest and well-meaning fellow. He chehed him in leather breeches and ton boots, put a stout soken cudged in his hand and a buildog at his heels, and so set him up for all time to serve as the representative Englishman. He may have been not so bad a caricature in the days of Queen Anne. But to day certainly there is nucli torce in Lealie Stephens's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of 1896 is physically no stouter than, probably not so stout as, the average American, and the stout cudgel and the buildog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pugnacity of his forefathers, and, as we have lately seen, is allove all anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Semiel.

fathers, and, as we have lately seen, is above all anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samiel.

Speaking of "Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan," whose mames are being freely used, too, in the passing international flurry, there is no doubt about their origin. When then, Washington went into Massachusetts to take command of the hevolutionary army, he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He turned for ald to too, Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, and get it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the paragraph of the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull." Uncle Sam was not invented until the war of 1812. Two inspectors of war supplies at Troy, N. Y., were named Elemezer and Samuel Wilson. A workman in their employ was marking a lot of casks received from one Elbert Anderson, a New York contractor, and which were thus stamped: "E. A.—U. S." A bystander asked the workman what these marks meant, and he replied that they probably meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." alluding to Inspector Samuel Wilson, who was locally called Uncle Sam. Thus the initials of the United States were transformed by a local joke into a national souriquet, which will doubtless last as long as our republic. But who first undertook to give the portrait of Uncle Sam or Brother Jonathan as a long, lean, sinb-sided, lantern-jawed individual is not known. Wheever he was he libelled us. There is strong reason for believing that the saverage American of to-duy is heavier in the scales, breader between the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and of more generous waits girth than any of his civilized contemporaries.

An Incident of Rapi ! Transit in Phila-

delphia. From the Philadelphia Record.

Prom the Philadelphia Record.

A very unusual and amusing circumstance—amusing, that is, to all but the principal actor—occasioned a block on the Wayne avenue trolley line, Germantown, above Wayne Junction, one day recently. The molorman on one of the cars of that line, who had been holding his hand to his jaw in a peculiar fashon for several minutes while his car sped along auddenly turned off the motive power and signalled to the conductor that he would like to tak to him. There was a brief conference, and then the motorman jumiced off his car and ran around the corner and disappeared. The conductor jumped down into the street, and stood slapping his arms across his chest.

Several more cars came up and stopped behind the first. The motormen and conductors deserted their posts and gathered around the first conductor. He said something to them and they all laughed. The passengers began to think that another strike had been declared. But after a time the motorman come back with a look of relief upon his countenance. "Well, I got it out?" he yelled to the conductor, but she burta bit, you bet," and he held up a huge molar, which the dentist had pulled from his jaw. Then the cars went on.

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE. THE BIG MATCH RETWEEN BROOK-

Some Interesting Plays Analyzed-Fine Playing by Other Clabs-Our Problem This Week-Correspondents Answered. The chief even: of the past week in whist cirles was the big match between the Inter-club League of Brooklyn and the associated clubs of New Jersey, which took place on Wednerday evening in the rooms of the Jersey City Club. One hundred and sixty players sat down at the call of time, and twenty hands were played at each table. Some of the strongest Brooklyn players were absent, but R. P. Rowe, W. C. Beecher, Dr. Thomas Wilde, Major Stevenson, M. J. Bailey, A. Josephson, E. A. Leslie, J. Scrimgeour, J. Staone, and Dr. H. F. Will. lams were present. Among the Jersey players were T. E. Otis and J. E. Reynolds of Orange, Dr. Long of New Brunswick, C. E. Cameron of Newark, G. H. Williams, and J. B. Dumont.

Thanks to the inspiriting example of such players as Rowe, Taylor, Baker, Buffinton, De Witt, and Parker. Brooklyn can boast of as fine a body of whist players as any city in the country, and their habitat is the haven toward which all whist players are turning next sum-

mer, when the great whist congress meets.

One excellent feature of Brooklyn whist is its individuality. The players don't all run in one aroove. Here is a very interesting hand, sent us by Col. Buffinton, who held Z's cards, played at the Brooklyn Whist Club in the compass match on Jan. 6. With the play we give Y-Z made cleven tricks; no other table in the room made more than seven. The difference is the difference between the long and short suit theories, as applied to this hand. A—B are partners against Y—Z. Z dealt and turned the heart 5. The underlined card wins the trick, and the card under it is the next one led.

	A	Y	В	Z
1	50	3◊	90	Jo
2	3♠	24	74	Q.4
3	06	$\nabla \mathbf{A}$	72	♥4
4	∵Q	ψJ	₩3	♥5
5	&J	4 6	42	&A
6	♥8	4◊	V7	OK
7	94	80	₩9	♥10
8	20	KA	84	JA
9	7◊	AA	6◊	4 4
10	\$4	104	10◊	& 3
11	49	64	\$10	35
12	Q♦	54	♣Q.	4 7
13	A	KO	φK	.8

Trick 1—A's lead of the fourth best diamond from this band is interesting from two entirely different points of view. The lead of a small card from ace and four small is a fad. It is condemned in "Whist of To-day," p. 11, and in "Whist Tarcles," p. 28. W. H. Whitfeld, the celebrated English analyst, regards it as unsound. It was discussed at length in the "Westminster Parsers" twenty-five years ago, and generally considered a bad opening. In Europe the ace is inv. riably led from ace and only three small cards. We believe the Minneapolis players lead the small card when they have some trump strength, or cards of reentry with the sunt; but this is not true of the hand under consideration.

The mere fact of opening the diamond suit at all stames A as a long-suit player. The short-suit school will not lead from a long suit not containing three honors, or both ace and king, unless they have cards of reentry and trump strength to support it. They would open this hand with the club fack. Let us see what would probably follow that Jlay.

Z would be forced to open spade, as he could not tell that A had not led from a suit of K, Q, J, x, x. After the spade queen wins the trick, three lines of play are open to him; to continue spades twice more, or to lead them once more and then to lead trumps, or to lead trumps at once. It would take some courage to lead trumps with the club suit supposed to be entirely against him and a single diamond in his hand. Z would probably go on with spade jack, and if he continued with the four, in the hope that A had the king and B the ten A would trump and lead a club, which Y mist trump soon or later. If Y trumps at once and leads trump and tend a club, which Y mist trump and leads deads, which Y mist trump and leads two rounds of trumps, the trump nine makes. Five tricks for A-B. If Z passes, A wins and leads trum queen, Six tricks for A-B. If Z passes, A wins and leads trump acc, and then the diamond in the same and the clubs and conducted to the course of the course of the course of the

wins and leads trumn queen. Six fricks for A. H. If at trick if Y leads damonds haviered of trump ace, the result will be the same. A will continue the clubs, foreing Y's trump ace. If Y then leads the losing diamond, Z will trump and establish the histeenth club, or lead trumps; no matter which. If Y is foolish enough to lead a space at trick A. H. B. W. Will trump, and the sevent creeking at trick A. H. B. W. Will trump and the sevent creeking at trick A. H. B. W. Will trump and the sevent creeking at trick A. H. B. W. Will trump at the sevent creeking at the will trump, and sheese against the queen. A will immediately return the trump eight, knowing Z cannot have the nine, and whatever Z does. B wins the last four tricks.

If Z leads trumps at trick 4, after the spade jack fails to bring out the king, and finesses on the return (which is giving him credit for the best play. A will continue the clubs at and make three tricks in clubs, Y keeping his diamond king guarded. At trick 9 B will lead diamond 10, and Z covering with the jack brings us to the position we discussed hast Sunday. A, being a short-suit player, will not incesse, but put on the nee and lead back the small one. Y will win Z will discard a spade, keeping the thirteenth club, and Y will be forch to lead spades. On this B will discard spade, keeping the thirteenth club, and Y will be forch to lead spades. On this B will discard with diamond queen. Whether Z now trumps with the 10 or king, the trump B must win the last Six tricks for A—II, instead of two. If Z leads trumps instead of spade fack at trick 3, and finesses on the return, A will continue clubs. B will make three tricks, A discarding the losing spade on the last round of clubs. If will the be able to count his part of the trice has a spade, which are tricks and the spade and the count of the spade suit against him. Y will win trick 10 with the king and the spade and the cutter of the history of the suit of the tricks and the suit with the wool and the cutter of the history of the suit

other hand, if Z plays the long-suit game by leading clubs on the second trick, the error balances that made by A, and we might almost say the two wrongs make a right.

Here is another Brooklyn coisode from the final struggle in the inter-club tournament on the 10th. The game was Excelsior against Lincoln, and the Excelsiors gained two tricks on this hand, playing the A-B positions. The heart 3 was turned by Z, and F, S, Parker held A's cards:

	A	Y	В	Z
1,	6◊	50	KO	70
2	Ø8	76	♡K	♥3
3	₩2	7	⊕ Q	74
4	₩9	\heartsuit J	$\bigcirc \mathbf{A}$	♥5
5	34	24	KA	44
6	Jø	& 3	20	10◊
7	A	44	40	Q.¢
8	80	&6	90	10
9	&A	47	42	♣Q.
10	3 ◊	\$8	64	\$10
11	94	104	AA	54
12	4 5	49	♣K	♣ J
13	74	JĄ	84	QA

Trick 1. A follows the fashion, and leads fourth best from A. x. x. x. x.

Tricks 2, 3, 4, B, with his all-round strength, tries a round of trumps, and, finding a probable echo from partner, goes on. B plays the three-echo.

Trick 5, B shows his own suit before returning his partner's. The fall of the spades shows that A had not four trumps, or he would have begun a sub-echo.

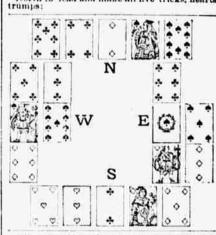
Tricks 6, 7. The return of the 2 shows A that B has two more or no more; probably two, as he should have the 4 if no one false-arded on the first trick. This enables A to be certain of catching Z's queen, and then forcing Lis thirteenth trump.

At the other table, the Lincolns opened the hand with the ace, and then the fourthbest, B signalling and Y trumping and leading clubs. After B had drawn three rounds of trumps, he led spades three times. Z won the third round with the queen, and established the clubs, and B made the diamond king; nine tricks for A B, instead of eleven.

It may be observed as a matter of curiosity that if a good short-suit player had held A's cards he would have made eleven tricks with them by an entirely different line of play. He would not touch the diamond suit, because it contains a potential tenace; that is, a combination that will be a tenace when one card has fallen, in this case the king or pueen. He would lead the spade P, B would win with king, and baving a good long-suit hand would play for it by leading three rounds of trumps, and then the low diamond. This A would finesse, not caring if the lead fell to his left, as Y must lead a losing card in any suit he plays. The finesse succeeding, A would continue spades, and B would again lead diamonds, which A would return, spade queen being marked against him. The next diamond would queen would be the only tricks for Y-Z.

OUR PROBLEM.

OUR PROBLEM. North to lead and make all five tricks, hearts



All our problems have been correctly solved by G. H. Fish, W. B. Smith, W. P. Ordway, F. M. Horton, O. H. King-land, J. R. Finley, A. J. Robertson, N. Y., N. H. and H., and Lioyd Cosler.

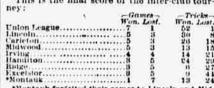
A player who had heard a good deal of talk about showing three or four trumps, but who really knew nothing of the system, astonished a very good player the other night by exclaiming after a had: "Well, partner, I showed you four trumps," The good player studied for a minute, but could recall no such signal, nor any opportunity for it. "How did you show four?" he asked. "Well, if you couldn't see it I am not going to explain." After a while a bystander asked him how he showed four. "Why, when they led trumps I followed twice, and I ruffed twice; but some people never see anything."

CLUB NEWS.

In Brooklyn last Monday the high scores

In Brooklyn last Monday the high scores were made by Rowe and Stiles, N. and S., plus 6; Allen and Baker, E. and W., plus 10. This puts Baker back in first place for the total scores on the season's play with 62 plus; Rowe and Taylor are next with 60 each. So close a race between these players is attracting a good deal of attention in all the clubs.

This is the final score of the inter-club tourney:



Montauk forfeited their games to Lincoln and Midwood.

In Philadelphia the finals of the inter-club resulted in a tie between the Hamilton and Philadelphia clubs. On the play-off they tied again, and finally had to toss for it, Philadelphia winning. In the match between sixteen gentlemen from the Philadelphia Whist Club and an equal number of ladies from the Trist Club the men won by the narrow margin of six tricks, although they had such champions as Work, Remak, Townsend, Hart, and Hill.

In New England on the 10th the Centrals of Somerville desented the Providence Whist Club, who had challenged for the President's trophy. One trick settled the match.

In New Jersey on the 13th the Orange Whist Club successfully defended the State trophy against the visiting Montclair whist Club, winning the match by two tricks.

Haltimore is experimenting with the three-trump echo, and opinions seem to be much divided as to its merits.

In Cheago there have been thirteen Saturday hight games so far this season, and four players have a percentage of 100. They are W. E. Trainer, J. T. Mitchell, H. H. Wilson, and W. F. Rollo. There have been fourteen Weednesday games, and the top scarce are J. H. Wood and R. L. Parros. 197 per cent., All H. asks the proper lead trop, this hand.

of the central and W. E. Trainer, 30 per cent.

Of R connession Debras.

II. H. asks the proper lead from this hand:
Hearts, J 10, 9, 4; cluis, A. 4, 3; diamonds, 7,
6, 4; spades, 7, 6, 2; the heart 6 turned. This
is the old problem of whether it is better to lead
a,worthless short suit, which cannot strengthen
partner, or to lead from four small trainps. We
dislike the trumn lead, which looks like a
strong hand, and in the absence of any card
high enough to show the weakness of the suits,
should order to lead the club 3; a suit in which
we have at least a trick.

J. E. C. asks whether, if partner is evidently
about to lead out of turn, you cannot stop him.
We believe that law 35 is generally construed
to mean that you cannot, for doing so is tentamount to calling his attention to the fact that
he did not win the last trick. The League laws
imply that partner should always be left to the
error of his cays, even if he revokes.

A Sheep With Its Hend Cpside Down.

A Sheep With Its Head Upside Down.

From the Philadelphia Record.

An interesting freak of nature which has engaged the attention of most prominent veterinary sergeons of the city is the property of Messrs. Weldy & Hingley, 3,016 Fairmount avenue. It is a sheep perfectly sound in every respect, except that the head is curiously twisted out of its normal position, being turned completely upside down, the crown resting upon the animal's breast. The freak, which answers to the name of "Twist," was recently imported by the present owners from Nova Scotia, after a great display of "red tape" on the part of customs officials.

"Twist," is a twin, and he and his mate were both born with this curious malformation eight mosths ago. The mate died, but "Twist," was reared on the bottle by the children of the sheep farmer. Now he feets himself, but he can eat his food only from the ground, and he has to push his head down between his forelegs to do it. He can't lift his head above historeast at all Dr. S. J. J. Harger of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania was much interested in the animal, and as soon as the weather grows warm enough to permit the sheep headill locture upon the case.

CAMP MEETING IN GEORGIA.

Season of Countre Religious Excitemen in the Beart of the Blue Ridge. From the Seringfield Republican.

period of drought and intense heat was fol lowed by daily electric storms, and then by the dawn of a perfect day. The rain-washed air was sweet, the mocking bird spread his wings in the norning sunshine and gave us a few notes, albeit it was September, and the shyer cardinal bird flitted among the distant trees while we threaded the mazes of the devious and stone roads and forded the streams on our way to the camp in the heart of the Blue Ridge. Our accomplished driver saw by the cast of our mule's eye and the lay of 'its cars that it meditated a coup d'état, and when it gave a sudden spring into the thicket, the driver thwarted its intent to deposit us heads downward upon the hard side of a rock. The mule perceived that it was understood, and thenceforth attended

As we approached the camp we encountered a variety of vehicles, many of them "mountain schooners," drawn by steers-from youth to hoary age the Georgia ox is a "steer"-wear ng home-made harnesses, with an amazing ar-ray of broad leather bands, chains, and ropes, a

solve seems to seems. Channel, and visible seems thrown to the Fight with a steady spill, or to the left with a jerk, indicating the direction to the schedule of the schedule seems of the schedule seems in sulline seed of the schedule seems o

Wenks Coming This Way.

Iron the St. Poul Planers Press.

Jay Sedgwick of the tax descriment of the Northern Pacific road of Taxona was in the city yesterday on route to New York, and has not been carries species, the like of which has not been before seen on the continent of North America. He held them in chains, though the beniss were entirely inoffensive, and he would not lose sight of them, for they were enough to be taken care of. They were nough to be taken care of. They were nough to be to fast, and the first of their kind ever brought to Annerica. They were nough to be to fast, and the first of their kind ever brought to Annerica. They were nought to be toria, by Capt. John Panton, and arrived in Taxona a week ago last Saturday. Mr. Sedgreich was taking them East with him for presents to his sister and mother, who live in the neighborhood of New York city.

The animals are peculiar in that they have to his sister and mother, who live in the neighborhood of New York city.

The animals are peculiar in that they have to his sister and mother, who live in the other was whitish. The animals bedset like very woolly Spitz dogs, and were entirely as black as though dipaci in an 1sk well. The other was whitish. The animals bedset like very woolly Spitz dogs, and were entirely set to the spitz dogs, and were entirely in the problem in the colle; is to the spitz dogs and work entirely the colley is to the spitz dogs and work entirely the fact of spot and. Of peculiar in the rest are they to the Northwest during the list half decade.

TOUGH MEN AT MERCUR.

GUNS A FEATURE OF LIFE AT THE NEW UTAH MINING CAMP. Jack Scott Paying Boctor's Bills for a

Victim-Gambling Etiquette Enforced-Bill Tanner and the Bad Man-A Unique-ly Successful Boarding-house Keeper. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 18 .- Mercur, the new mining camp fifty miles south of this city, which, by reason of the peculiar character of its re, has been called the Johannesburg of America, is already assuming the characteristics of the typical Western mining town. Although the place is scarcely three months old, it has a population of 3,000 and miners from all over the West are pouring in daily. Among them, of course, are some of the tough characters who drift from one scene of excitement to an-

other, and Mercur has its share with Creede.

by any means. While he has been toned down to a certain extent, he is still in the land, and,

although his conversation has improved to a

certain extent, he is just as dangerous as ever

Cripple Creek, and other new camps. An impression has gone abroad that the bad man has lived his day, but such is not the case

when crossed. The "hyars" and "thars" the old frontiersman are no longer in his vo-cabulary, but improved revolvers continue in tashion, with a change in the style of wearing the arsenal on the outside. It is no longer the thing to exhibit the butt of a weapon, the propneath the coat and just outside the waistcoat.

Mercur hasn't had a killing yet, save one or two in the mines, but this condition of affairs is not the fault of Jack Scott, who at one time was City Marshal of Telluride, Col., when that town was a warm location for a tenderfoot. Jack has a couple of notches on the handle of his shooting iron, carved there while he was acting in his official capacity, and on Christmas night he sought to add another. It was in one of the fifteen saloons which flourish in the town, and Jack was full of the liquids dis-pensed under various titles. His aim was bad, and as a result Jim Campbell is nursing a broken thigh bone instead of ornamenting a new-made cemetery. Jack claims it was an accident, and considering his past record as a good shot, this appears to be a fact. There are no officers in dercur, and it required a deputy marshal from the city to get him before the nearest Justice, who, with a degree of legal acumen refreshing in the extreme, fined the shooter \$25 and costs. Jack is nothing if not generous, however, and declares he will restore him to sound condition if he has to sell every foot of ground he owns. Railey Young is a gambler who at one time killed a man at Leadville. He is dealing fare at Mercur and making a good thing of it. Young declares he wants to live in peace with his fellow man and abandon the slaughtering business, but a few nights ago, when an outsider attempted

to "copper" a stack of whites belonging to one of the players, he playfully slashed off a couple of the fellows fingers with a bowle. Since that time betters and players in Young's joint make sure they are playing their own chips.

Bill Tanner, who is known all over the West as an ex-Government scout and a man who at one time made Buffalo Bill throw his hands over his head, is a member of the fraternity at Mercur. Hill is one of the mildest mannered men who ever looked over the barrel of a gun, He is a terror, though, when aroused, and when a wild and woolly stranger from Piocle, Nev, happened into the camp a night or two ago and threatened to wipe the location off the map, Bill extended an invitation to begin at the place where he was doing business. The bad man began by shooting out a light' accompanying this demonstration with a series of yells which resembled a cross between the wall of a dying Pah-Uta and the exultant hawl of a coyote who has discovered a lunch. Bill sized him up and with the remark. You wouldn't dare shoot at a man,' selzed him by the collar, took the pistol away from him, and traded it off to the bartender down stairs for a round of drinks for the house, net omitting the owner of the gun. The fellow rode away that evening.

Tanner is a man with a history. His true name is not known. Those who know him best say he served with distinction in the war, that he was discherged with the rank of Major, and that his regiment came from the State of New York. He came West during the mining bound of Nexutia and made a comile of fortunes, one of which he bestowed upon his mother and sister, who live somewhere in the northern portion of the State. The other he spent upon ifmself, and he is now accumulating a third, which he declares will be used in making his last days on earth comfortable. He was with Gen. Custer's command for a long time and was valued highly by that unfortunate officer. Tanner's experience with Buffalo Bill was at Newton, Kan., when that town was the terminus of the States for tyen

GAME AND FISH NOTES.

the States upon non-resident sportsmen is a policy that tends to the loss of much revenue that was formerly distributed among them. The object, which is apparently to prevent the inconds of market gunners is ineffective, inasmuch as their employers can easily afford to pay the fee exacted. Nowhere is the injustice of such an impost—one of \$25—more observable than in North Carolina. Now that wild-flowd shooting on the Chesapeake has dwindled to such small projections, sportsmen of the New England and Middle States who are devoted to this sport have no prol fic waters at their command short of the sounds of North Carolina, inasmuch as clubs have preëmpted almost all of the wild-flowl shooting in more northern territory. The imposition of a license tax upon non-resident sportsmen in North Carolina has already caused a marked diminution of those—with the exception of members of proprietary organizations therewho have heretofore visited that State after wild ducks and geese. Residents and natives on the borders of the North Carolina sounds are not in favor of a license tax upon alten atmosphere. It is stated that its imposition was due to the efforts of citizens of interior counties of the State who yearly visit the sounds to shoot for market. This is a short sighted policy, inasmuch as these market gumers would delive a far larger revenue as guides to visiting sportsmen. of such an impost one of \$25-more observa-